

ENGLAND'S NEW ARMY SCHEME

CAUSES OF LORD ROBERTS' LOSS OF THE CHIEF COMMAND.

His Wife's Influence in Securing Promotions One of Them—Proposed System of Imperial Defence—Army and Navy to Cooperate More Than in the Past.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At last the reforming zeal of England's younger administrators has achieved a considerable result. It has aimed for many years—beginning long before the Boer war—at bringing the control and training of the British army abstract of that of the best modern powers. Germany's expert and general staff has been the reformer's envy for a generation; France's excellent up-to-date artillery their admiration. They have seen the War Department of the United States, under the masterly direction of Secretary Root, produce a staff and departmental organization for the American army to cope with new possessions and policy.

The British official reformers have been long in labor, but the scheme they have given birth to is an adult, equipped with wisdom, they hope, as Minerva when born full grown from the head of Jove.

In fourteen years there have been three royal commissions directed to overhaul the British War Office and produce a workable establishment. Their recommendations were only advisory and, after being wrangled over in Parliament, have been stowed away on the top shelves in Whitehall.

The committee appointed last year was armed with more power, and the King has concluded the business by making its report a law of the land without delay. It makes an end of the military system, which has been added to and altered haphazard for more than a century. The main elements of the new scheme are:

First—The militia and volunteer forces are to be made adequate for the defence of the United Kingdom, and for that they will be responsible.

Second—The regular equipped army will be trained for the defence of the British Empire over sea. The work of all the long service troops, from the time of enlistment at home, will be directed to fitting them for service abroad.

Third—A board of seven men, four military and three civilian, will administer the army. It will include the Secretary of War for the time being and a general officer who will direct military operations in the field, mobilization, plans of operations and war intelligence.

This much replaces the present military system. It abolishes the office of Commander-in-Chief, who will exist only when appointed to command an army in war and will lay down that rank when the war is over.

Lord Roberts, the last of the commanders-in-chief, has offered to be first occupant of the more restricted post of Inspector-General. In his new office he can only report on the state of efficiency as he sees it; the question of what is to be done and who is to do it will be decided by the Army Council of which he will not be a member.

There is a personal side to this which it is impossible to disregard. He explains a good deal of the enthusiasm that the new scheme has aroused, but it has not found its way into print.

Lord Roberts himself is a hardworking, gallant soldier, who started with little position. His longest and best service was in India, where Lady Roberts, a woman of strong likes and dislikes, was unquestionably for years a powerful element in securing promotion for staff officers.

All her influence was thrown on the side of men of model private life and preferably aristocratic family relations. It resulted in a number of amiable aides-de-camp being moved up to responsible commands, which, from want of energy, self-reliance and ability, they were wholly unfitted to fill.

Their performance in the South African war was none the less finished. They have the old system of favoritism has come back with peace and the fading away of popular anger at their performances. The report deals discreetly, but finally, with this class of peaceful warriors, who till now have filled many of the high departments of the War Office. He says:

"It is necessary to make a complete breach with the past, and to endeavor to reconstitute the War Office with a single eye to the effective training and preparation of the military forces of the Crown for war."

"New measures demand new men, and we, therefore, attach special importance to the immediate appointment of military members who have not hitherto been closely connected with existing methods, and are, therefore, not likely to be embarrassed by the traditions of a system which is to be radically changed."

It is more directly with the defence of the British Islands that the Army Council and Inspector-General are concerned. An Imperial defence committee is to deal with the large international questions of strategy that Governments must face as an alternative to any foreign policy.

The report adopts the view that the military needs of the British Empire call for one policy containing both navy and army strategy, and that the two agencies can best be united under the Prime Minister, who shall preside over a committee which would supervise both. The report says:

"The British Empire is preeminently a great naval, Indian and colonial power. There are, nevertheless, no means for coordinating defence problems, for dealing with them as a whole, for defining the proper functions of the various elements, and for insuring that on the one hand, peace preparations are carried out on a consistent plan, and, on the other hand, that in time of emergency a definite war policy, based on solid data can be formulated. It would be easy to show that unnecessary weakness, coupled with inordinate waste of national resources, thus results."

The existing defence committee has, under the auspices of the present Prime Minister, proved capable of useful work. There have been, however, in the past and there will be in the future Prime Ministers to whom the great questions of Imperial defence do not appear.

The committee is necessarily a changing body. It is not safe to trust matters affecting national security to the chance of a favorable combination of personal characteristics.

"We are, therefore, convinced that the addition of a permanent nucleus in the defence committee is essential as the only valid guarantee (1) that vitally important work which no one is now charged with will be continued, and (2) that the Prime Minister shall have at his disposal all the information needed for the due fulfillment of his weighty responsibilities."

"And, further, we can conceive of no other means of focusing questions of national defence under existing conditions without involving constitutional changes which would be undesirable, if not impracticable."

The formation of the new Imperial Defence Committee is to be as follows:

First—A Permanent Secretary, who should be appointed for five years, renewable at pleasure.

Second—Chief, civil official, two naval officers, selected by the Admiralty, two military officers chosen by the War Office and two Indian officers, nominated by the Viceroy, with possible one or more representatives of the Colonies. These officers should not be of high rank, and the duration of their appointment should be limited to two years.

The duties of the permanent nucleus of the defence committee would be:

(a) To consider all questions of Imperial defence from the point of view of the navy, the military forces, India and the Colonies.

(b) To obtain and collate information from the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, Colonial Office and other departments of State.

(c) To prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister and the defence committee, anticipating their needs as far as possible.

(d) To furnish such advice as the committee may ask for in regard to defence questions involving more than one department of State.

(e) To keep adequate records for the use of the Cabinet of the day and of its successors.

The report finally declares that the functions now vested in the Joint Naval and Military Committee for Defence and in the Colonial Defence Committee should be transferred to the defence committee. These two committees should be dissolved as soon as the permanent office which it is proposed to attach to the defence committee can be formed.

Under this new directorate, the army must face the future. Parliament may discuss, but it cannot alter the report as an executive document.

The War Minister, who has to inaugurate the system, is Mr. Arnold-Forster, a man who, long before failure in the field had condemned the old War Office agitated for combination of navy and army control, to secure that the empire's fighting force should be a unit.

STOLE HER AWAY TO SAVE HER.

Probable Efforts to Get Girl From Waisite Home for Immoral Purposes Balked.

A young woman known to the police of the Waisite, Marie Moore, 20 years old, who was committed to Waisite on Feb. 10, on Bridge street about two weeks ago after she had been arrested by Magistrate Furlong in the Gates avenue court on a charge of holding up a milk wagon on upper Fulton street, was spirited away from the home by a State Charities Department representative late on Friday night.

According to the matron of the home and the local charities authorities the young woman had been well to do, and had been married to a young man in Brooklyn since she left her home two months ago. She is said to be Miss Marie Moore's daughter, a well-to-do and highly respectable people in Cincinnati. She reached Brooklyn three or four days before her arrest, having been sent to her by her father, who had been in a concert hall in East New York. Accompanied by a "Mrs. Smith," the girl, in a spirit of devilry, had been seen in the morning, and after a night of carousing came to grief at the hands of the police.

An hour after the girl had been committed to the Waisite, Magistrate Furlong was visited by a man who offered to pay the girl's fare to Cincinnati, making the offer in her case and desiring to help her to return to her home. Permission was refused, and the man went to the matron at the home and made the same offer. He persisted, and they determined to get her away in as quiet a manner as possible.

On Friday afternoon a demand was made for the release of the girl, on the ground that she had not been long enough a resident of Brooklyn to become a county charge. It was thought best to refuse the demand, and the girl was taken away, being met at Philadelphia by her father.

Magistrate Furlong last night that something ought to be done to stop the wolves who, in the guise of philanthropy, obtained young girls at the very doorway of the Waisite, and sent them to the institutions to lead them back to lives of shame.

FORAKER ON HIS TRUST BILL.

He Says Its Aim Was to Prevent General Consolidation of Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13.—In an interview yesterday Senator Foraker discussed his trust bill, which has been characterized as a measure to weaken the Sherman anti-trust law.

"So far as the trust bill is concerned, there is a great deal to be said for and against it," said Mr. Foraker. "The purpose of the bill is simply to make the statute what Congress intended it should be—a prohibition of unreasonable restraints of trade."

"If railroads that are in competition cannot make an agreement and maintain rates that are approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and conceded to be fair rates, as they cannot under the law as it has been interpreted, then they are of necessity driven back to individuality of action, and rebates and discrimination may again be the order of the day, as they were previously."

"To avoid that condition, which is ruinous to the railroads and to the business community, the railroads of the country, not being permitted to make reasonable agreements, have been driven to consolidation, and instead of having three or four great trunk lines we are rapidly approaching the point where we will have only one consolidated railroad system."

"What I mean by this is that as a result of the construction put on the Sherman anti-trust law and the Interstate Commerce law, consolidation into one gigantic combination is the inevitable result and that is not a matter of choice but of compulsion, based on the doctrine of self-preservation."

Mr. Foraker was here to attend the convention of the League of Ohio Republican Clubs.

FOR SAFETY ON THE ELEVATED.

State Railroad Commission Recommends Certain Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has recommended to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, operating the Manhattan Railway, that an additional stairway be constructed at the Ninety-third street, Ninth avenue, elevated station on the downtown side.

The commission also recommended that at the South Ferry station sliding gates be placed in the openings in the railing on the station on the Ninth avenue side, and that a similar railing, with similar gates, be constructed on the Sixth avenue side, the gates to be kept closed until the trains are placed in proper position to discharge and take on passengers and the sliding platforms are in proper position.

SHOT AT HIS TORMENTORS.

Italian Fired at a Crowd of Toughs and Hit a Little Girl by Accident.

TUNNEL LAID ON SCREW PILES

NEW PLAN THE PENNSYLVANIA WILL HAVE TO USE.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Tells the Harvard Club About It—To Be Used Only for the North River Tubes—To Be Driven Down by a Great Hydraulic Engine.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad, gave the members of the Harvard Club last night a talk on the transportation problems of New York in which the stupendous tunnelling plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad were more clearly presented than they have ever been in any public statement up to the present time.

The subject of Mr. Baldwin's address was the shifting of population in New York as an incident to the tunnels and bridges now planned or under construction. As an example of what great migrations within the city might be expected from the jockeying up by tunnels and bridges of Manhattan and the boroughs of Kings and Queens, Mr. Baldwin cited the fact that 20,000 families, nearly all of them Jewish, had already moved to Williamsburg and East New York as a result of the construction of the new East River Bridge.

Under present arrangements, with four tracks in operation between Manhattan and the boroughs of Kings and Queens, there is a capacity of transportation of 40,000 persons per hour. Twenty-six more tracks, or rather the roadways for them, are now under construction, and when they are completed there will be a capacity of 320,000 persons. Not less than \$200,000,000 is being spent for transportation facilities in that city, that light be played at the great system of subway tunnels in Manhattan.

Mr. Baldwin described the various urban transportation systems in operation throughout the country as being divisible into three groups—the radiating, the peninsular and the valley.

Of the radiating system, the one which will be applied to the widely diffused population of Brooklyn, the lines radiate from a main stem, like the ridges of a palm leaf fan.

The peninsular system is the one in operation in Manhattan and consists of a series of parallel main lines running up and down a long city with intersecting lines on the cross streets making a general gridiron pattern.

The valley system is the one in operation in like the radiating system, the one which will be applied to the widely diffused population of Brooklyn, the lines radiate from a main stem, like the ridges of a palm leaf fan.

Mr. Baldwin described the present time as the "psychological moment" in the shifting movements of New York's population and predicted that the completion of the various lines of communication with Long Island would solve the problem of the congestion of the east side of Manhattan.

Coming to the tunneling of the Pennsylvania Railroad in tunnelling under the North and East rivers, as well as under Manhattan borough, Mr. Baldwin said that perhaps the most important feature of the task was the system of screw piles, or piers, which after a year's experimentation had been adopted as the best on which the two great tunnel tubes are to rest. This was the original design of C. M. Jacobs, the engineer who is building the tunnels under the North River, consisting of a series of screw piles, as well as the Pennsylvania tunnels.

These screw piles are only used in passing through the very deep silt beds of the North River. The tubes, resting on supported in the silt, might be built which would carry ordinary traffic, it was quite another matter when it came to a traffic consisting of 100-ton electric engines and 80-ton Pullman sleepers.

The problem before Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Baldwin explained, was to make a support for the tubes, which the bed rock of the river was from 100 to 150 feet below the water. He solved the matter with the screw piles, which he had driven down by means of a great hydraulic screwdriver of terrific power, which will seize the pile at the top and twist and grind and force it down through the silt until the bottom of it reaches bed rock.

These piles are built upon from the top as they are forced down and are iron tubes 2 feet and 3 inches in diameter, each of the screw piles being 100 feet long. The number of feet from the bottom has a diameter of 4 feet 8 inches with screw flanges nearly a foot in breadth. These piles are driven down by means of a great hydraulic screwdriver of terrific power, which will seize the pile at the top and twist and grind and force it down through the silt until the bottom of it reaches bed rock.

The total weight of the cast iron in the entire tube tunnels will be 200,000 tons, and of the concrete with which they are to be lined there will be 1,000,000 tons. The amount of excavation in the tunnels and station area will be more than 2,000,000 cubic yards.

The East River tunnels will run through gravel and rock, glacial deposits, and there will be no need of the screw pile system to support them.

ROBBER BAND ESCAPES.

Almost Got \$2,000 From a Post Office—Had Two Running Fights.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 13.—Five robbers broke into the Cresson post office at 2 o'clock this morning and blew open the safe with nitroglycerine. The post office assistant, Charles C. Cresson, the proprietor, Conrad Winderoth, and his wife, were awakened by the explosion. Hastily getting into their clothes, they armed themselves and left the hotel by front and rear doors.

Two of the robbers were on guard and at once opened fire on the party of citizens. The latter returned the fire and a gun fight followed. About a hundred shots were exchanged, the robbers being driven outside. They fought off the citizens. One of the gang was shot in the face, the light being sufficient to see him drop his revolver and clap his hands to his wound.

The robbers turned all their force on the three men who had been left behind. They were between the hotel and post office and drove them away. The thieves then retreated through the alley and boarded a freight and passenger train. There were three men waiting for the train.

The thieves got off and the posse at once opened fire, but the robbers escaped. They were seen running through the woods, the posse pursuing them keeping after them all day, but unsuccessfully.

There was \$2,000 in the post office safe and had been left at the bank. The five minutes they would have had it all. As it was, they secured 95 cents from the money drawer.

Brown-Brown.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13.—Farnham Brown of the American Museum of Natural History in New York was married at 4 o'clock this afternoon to Miss Mary E. Taylor, a teacher of biology in Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn. The wedding occurred at St. Paul's Church in Oxford, a village of the bride is a prominent young woman.

SPORTING CLUB ROBBED.

Five Men Make a Rich Haul in the Colonial in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Colonial Club, a resort frequented by leading sporting men in this city, was robbed by five men last night. While one of the bandits remained on guard, the others broke into the clubroom and rounded up the inmates, who were lined up against the wall and relieved of their valuables.

From J. Schreiner the robbers took \$200 and from John Lyons \$245 in gold and a diamond stud and ring. Clarence Waterhouse forfeited \$1,000 and a diamond ring valued at \$1,000. Perry Quill gave up a diamond stud and a ring, value unknown; W. Engstrom, \$300 and a diamond ring, and Rust Flint, \$50 in gold and a diamond ring.

The keys of the bank were then taken from the desk and from it the robbers got \$5,500 in gold coin. The victims were then bound hand and foot and placed face downward upon the floor, two of the robbers being left in charge of them until the rest of the band had sufficient time to get away in safety. They then extinguished the lights, and made good their escape. No trace of the thieves has been so far obtainable.

ACCUSE Y. M. C. A. MAN OF THEFT.

Yonkers Physical Director Says He Stole \$23 From a Desk.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Considerable surprise was caused to-day by the arrest of Frank C. Brown, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, on a charge of theft. Seller, who is 20 years old, well connected and who moves in the best society, is charged by Physical Director John Brown of the Y. M. C. A. with breaking into his desk and stealing \$23. The police say that the lad has confessed to the robbery. Judge Bennett has paroled the prisoner in the custody of his brother to appear in Special Sessions next Wednesday morning for trial.

Young Seller lives with his mother, sister and brother, at 238 South Third avenue, a fashionable section of the city. Mrs. Seller is the head of the Sunday School of the First Methodist Church.

According to the story told by the police Secretary Smith and Physical Director Brown have been reporting petty thefts for two years. Overcoats have been taken and lockers broken into and money stolen, with the exception that the Secretary Smith's desk has been broken open three times and money and other articles taken. Suspicion fell on Seller.

On Lincoln's birthday, while Physical Director Brown was away, his desk was broken open and \$23 taken. Investigation showed that Seller had been loitering about the desk for some time. He was a man to the young man's home and accused him of the robbery. Seller denied it. Brown reported the theft to the police and Sgt. Lincoln's birthday was assigned to the case.

Seller had nothing to say about the other Young Men's Christian Association robbery, in which \$100 was stolen from the Y. M. C. A. refuse to discuss Seller's arrest, or the previous robberies.

KATE TAYLOR'S SECOND TRIAL.

She Burned Her Husband's Body in the Street.

MIDDLEBURY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Kate Taylor, the Sullivan county murderess who burned her husband's body in the street after shooting him, will be removed from Dannemora Prison in a few days to the jail in Monticello, the county seat of Sullivan, where her trial took place and where she was sentenced to die in the electric chair. Mrs. Taylor is in excellent health and keeps in good spirits. She is greatly pleased over the fact that her second trial is approaching and has every confidence that she will be acquitted.

The date for the new trial has not yet been made public, but it is said that in all probability a special and extraordinary term of the court will be ordered for the purpose. The new trial will last much longer than the first one, about thirty new witnesses will be introduced, whose testimony will prove the previous stormy character of Lafayette Taylor, the murdered husband, and his wife's evidence that she was thrown out at the first trial which secured for her a new trial, as Justice Gray in his judgment granting the new trial said.

In his judgment the exclusion of this evidence was so grave an error that the defendant should be retried upon the charge made against her, which she was to be permitted to introduce such evidence as she has, showing what were the relations between herself and her husband, what were the threats or what his previous attempts upon her life.

Peter Yerkins, uncle of Mrs. Taylor, who was indicted for murder in the first degree, in the same case, was the son of Lafayette Taylor, is in the Monticello jail awaiting the outcome of his niece's second trial. He also is confident of his early release.

ODELL PLAYED POLITICS.

Buffalo Papers Say It Was the Chief Feature of His Trip to Ellsworth's Funeral.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—Although Gov. Odell's ostensible object in going to Lockport yesterday was to attend the funeral of former Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, the Courier (Dem.), of this city this morning charges that the Governor availed himself of the opportunity to strengthen his position among the Democrats in the State, and that this was the chief feature of his trip to Lockport. The Courier says the Governor's conduct astonished the Democrats, and that he was accompanied by the Governor's party and made some of the Republicans who wear the machine collar pale with amazement.

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FOR THE CENTRAL'S TUNNEL.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the Tunnel Be Equipped With Fire Apparatus, With Alarm Boxes at Certain Streets Connected Directly With the City Fire Department Wires.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has recommended to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company that the Fourth avenue, New York city, steam railroad tunnel be equipped with fire apparatus as follows:

That in each city block a standpipe should be erected beginning at the top of the rail on east wall along track No. 2, and extending up the wall and through the part above, to a connection with a three-inch galvanized connection with clapper, and at the bottom of this pipe in the tunnel to be a main coupling for 2½-inch city fire hose, and two lengths of 150 feet each of 2½-inch fire hose, with nozzles, these pipes to be located in close proximity to a city Fire Department water pump.

That alarm boxes, connected directly with the city Fire Department wires, be located at Fifty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-fourth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-ninth, and 100th streets, and one connection made about the center of the block at the corner of Sixty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets.

That a permanent ladder be erected along the east wall with a trap door in the roof at Sixty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, these to be used exclusively by the Fire Department to get into the tunnel and to be locked with a Fire Department standard lock.

That ladders be hung on wall at each block so that persons can climb out of the tunnel by means of these ladders.

The opening of a cut in the tunnel opposite openings at which standpipes are erected. These openings be cut in the wall from the platform to the street level, and through to the main tunnel and convenient boxes be located to contain the necessary hose and hook and nozzle, that light be played at each signal box designating their location.

That an additional engine be equipped with a fire pump and 250 feet of fire hose, steam to be kept up continuously day and night and the pump inspected each day, such engine to be immediately assigned for service in the Grand Central yard.

That the New York Central management be instructed to comply with these recommendations at the earliest possible date and to cause a blue print showing the exact location of hydrants, alarm boxes and ladders be furnished the board, and also sufficient copies to be furnished the City Fire Department for use in each engine house in the immediate vicinity of the tunnel.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Practical Test of Candidates for Superintendent of Consumptive Hospital.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—A novel feature of a State civil service examination being held here for the position of superintendent of the new State Hospital for Consumptives at Raybrook, in the Adirondacks, was the taking of the candidates to the Albany hospital and subjecting them to a practical test of their ability to examine consumptive patients. One of the candidates was a man emaciated from another disease, but to all appearances a victim of tuberculosis.

The new hospital will open under State auspices this spring. Five candidates are taking the examination for superintendent. Each of the candidates has had at least six years' general experience in the practice of medicine and one year's hospital service.

"SON OF LORD THORPE."

Man Arrested on Mrs. Lloyd's Complaint in Richmond, Va.

J. Townsend Thorpe, who, according to despatches from Richmond, Va., was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Anita Lloyd, a young singer, who said he had threatened to kill her, did business in this city before he went to Richmond. He was at one time employed by E. B. Hall & Co., a publishing house, at 1111 Fifth Avenue, and also by E. B. Hall & Co., the International Publishing Company, at 260 Fifth Avenue, which, in connection with the publishing of a book, is getting out a cyclopaedia. According to the despatches Thorpe had the latter concern's cards when arrested, but it was said at the office of a publishing firm yesterday that his connection with it had been severed some time ago, after an engagement of about ten days.

Thorpe was employed as an agent by Hall & Co. about two months, at the end of which time, according to G. R. Percy, a member of the firm, it was decided that the first step was to get him any longer. Thorpe was about six weeks ago. Mr. Percy said yesterday:

"This man Thorpe, when he came to me represented himself to be the son of Lord Thorpe, an English nobleman. He talked well and seemed to be the real thing. We hired him as an agent. After a while he was approaching me and saying, 'I know what he happened to him after that, nor how he came to be down in Richmond. When he was here he introduced a wife for Albert V. French, who had no confidence in Walker's judgment nor was he favorably impressed with French at first sight.'"

Mr. French testified that when he showed Mr. French a farm he had to sell as agent for Mrs. French (who later became Mrs. French), French said that if he had a wife he might buy the place. Walker at once mentioned Mrs. French, the widow, as eligible. Later French met Mrs. French and saw of the widow the better he liked her looks and that if Walker could fix it up so French could buy the place, he would pay Walker with his services. He had no reference on Walker's part, who had no confidence in Walker's judgment nor was he favorably impressed with French at first sight.

Mr. French testified that the progress of his love making and said Walker observed that if the match was made French ought to give him a handsome present, but he never promised him a cent.

COP HURT IN A FIGHT.

Ring's Leg Is Broken by a Man Who Was Tampering With a Fire Box.

THOMAS McCabe, a wagon washer who lives at 1503 Park avenue, was monkeying with a fire alarm box at Third avenue and Fifty-fifth street last Friday morning when Policeman August Ring of the East Fifty-first street station asked him what he was doing.

McCabe was intoxicated and struck the policeman, and in the fight that followed the policeman's right leg was broken. Policeman Fitzpatrick came along and joined in the fight with his night stick.

WOMAN BANK PRESIDENT DEAD.

Mrs. Bradley, Said to Be Richest of Her Sex in Iowa, Dies Suddenly.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—Reputed to be the richest woman in Iowa, Mrs. Amanda Bradley died at Centerville suddenly this afternoon. She was president of half a dozen or more banking institutions in Iowa, and was director in twice as many more. She was sometimes called "the Hetty Green of Iowa," so marked was her shrewdness in financial transactions and so large were her interests. It is believed her estate will go to collateral heirs.

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